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mourning as yet throughout Europe, and even the wearing of the mourning costume was only just beginning. In England and Burgundy red was the color of mourning. In France the royal house wore white, as did the ancient Romans, whence Isabeau of Bavaria, who was at this time in mourning for Charles VI., was called *La Reine Blanche*. The wearing of black as a sign of mourning first obtained in Spain, from which it spread to Naples and in the first half of the sixteenth century over Italy. Catharine de' Medici was the first queen of France to wear it. The portrait of Catterina Sforza, wife of Giovanni de' Medici, represents her attired in black dress and head-dress, yet not as a sign of grief. As a matter of fact, Duke Philip of Burgundy was especially fond of black silks and black velours and this is all the explanation there is of the draping of the baptismal font.

There are twenty-eight cuts from contemporary originals, three battle plans, one map, and an excellent bibliography.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

The King over the Water. By A. SHIELD and ANDREW LANG.
(London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company.
1907. Pp. xiii, 499.)

THE House of Stuart in these modern days is adding still another to its many vicissitudes of fortune. The unfaltering devotion of its adherents, long since defeated in the fields of war and politics, has turned seriously to that of history, and here, at last, has achieved no small success. To aid in this redressing of the balance, we have been given in the same year two elaborate and favorable biographies of the "Old Pretender", that cited above, and Martin Haile's *James Francis Edward, the Old Chevalier* (Dutton, 1907). The first work is, by token of its authorship, a product of the "Andrew Lang factory", but any misgivings arising from this fact are allayed by Mr. Lang's frank statement that "most of the research, and almost all the writing, are Miss Shield's. My part has mainly been that of supervision and of condensation." We only wish that this part had been more rigorously performed. The thrusting in of details in their chronological places is, from the literary viewpoint, a grievous defect in the book. The narrative is continually broken by material which, if admitted, should take the form of notes. Mr. Haile's story is, in contrast, more direct and readable, but less critical and complete.

Of authorities Miss Shield gives (pp. 476-479) a strangely arranged and cited list, including "Walpole's George II.", "The Stuarts in Italy. Quarterly Review", "Historical MSS. Commission Reports", and "Local Histories: Italian. Vatican Library." The notes, however, are in good form, and the chief sources have been used—with one serious exception, "the whole mass of later Stuart Papers at Windsor, as far as they are still unpublished". These, being in editorial hands,

were inaccessible. Mr. Haile apparently suffers from the same misfortune, though one discovers the fact only by going through his notes. This situation is unfortunate. What is more perplexing to both readers and contemplating writers than a scholarly book which says not quite the last word?

Mr. Lang's chief interest was to vindicate James's character. He blames Thackeray's *Esmond* for the need of such defense, and in a brilliant passage (p. vii) declares that Thackeray's picture is "merely an unconscious reproduction . . . of Scott's chapters on Charles II., a fugitive sheltered at Woodstock after Worcester fight". It may be added that many persons confuse the two "pretenders", and visit the son's misdeeds upon the father. Scholars have, of course, escaped these errors, but for everybody the high integrity of James's character is now established. Nevertheless, not even Miss Shield can acquit him of ungenerous conduct during his engagement to Clementina Sobieska, whom he seemed quite ready to jilt at the very moment when she was risking everything for him. In their later troubles, the chief blame is rightly laid on Clementina. If James's temperament was difficult, hers was impossible, and it was absolutely necessary to exclude her from political affairs.

Detailed criticism of a long story of intrigue is obviously here impossible. One can only say that James's personal career is well set forth; that the pulling and hauling of Jacobite plotters, though narrated with some confusion in details, leave an effective total impression; but that the relations of the cause to general politics, and especially to Scottish politics, are inadequately traced. The best chapters—on James's share in "the 'Fifteen'"—show "his courage and resolution", but also his incapacity to plan or lead a desperate endeavor. On the other hand, the book leaves one almost convinced that this honest, loyal, tolerant and reasonable man would have stood by his guarantees of the church and the laws, and would not have failed in the rôle of a constitutional king.

JOSEPH PARKER WARREN.

England in the Seven Years' War: a Study in Combined Strategy.

In two volumes. By JULIAN S. CORBETT, LL.M., Lecturer in History to the Royal Naval War College. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1907. Pp. xi, 476; vii, 407.)

MR. CORBETT's subject has a twofold justification. In the first place we have had hitherto no thoroughly adequate study of that department of the war which directly affected the destinies of three nations and three continents; and secondly, we are treated for the first time to an intimate appreciation of how Pitt really conducted it. It is not enough that judging from results we call Pitt an organizer of victory. Mr.